TROUBLE AHEAD FOR THEM.

WIFING OUT FORS OF THE CROPS WITH ARTIFICIAL DISEASES.

Efforts New Making to Insculate Cabbage Caterpillars With Bacteria-Infecting Chinch Bugs With Disease - Fungue Troubles to Order for Cut Worms-Flori-

Washington, July 25.-When M. Pasteur, a few years ago, proposed to kill off the rabbits of Australia by introducing among them a contagious disease of a fatal character, humanitarians exclaimed "Oh!" What will they think of similar plans, which bid fair to be widely adopted before long, for wiping out various bugs that attack the crops? There is the cabbage worm, for example, about an inch and a half long, with a special appetite for the vegetable in question. It is subject to a singular and very deadly disease, caused by bacteria, as consumption and typhoid fever are in man. Does the latter sympathize with the unbappy caterpillar on that account? On the contrary, scientists are forming a plan for spreading the complaint among cabbage worms in general to such an extent that the species shall be exterminated. Prof. Galloway, who superintends the Government plant hospital. has just received a small con-signment of germs of the malady from Florida. where the in sect commits great havoc, and he is propagating them by myriads artificially in corked tubes filled with gelatine. It will be easy enough to prepare a quantity of beef teaon that diet all bacteria greedily feed and multiply-and transform it within a few hours. by simply introducing a few bacteria as an ingredient into a solution every drop of which contains thousands of lively microbes. All that remains theoretically will be to spray the liquid, as if it were any insecticide, upon the inlested cabbages, and any worm that is touched by a particle of it must die.

The manner in which these bacteria attack and consume the caterpillar is astonishing. As a rule, they begin by assniling the third segment of the animal from the tail. They literally eat it up, transforming its fleshy substance into so much decomposed matter, and so quickly do they do their work that the victim is deal usually within twenty-four hours after it is first inoculated. It turns finally to black-a loathsome corpso. Within four days the worm is so completely absorted by the morbid process that nothing is left of it except, literally, a grease spot. Specimens sent to Prof. Galloway in wooden pill boxes have disappeared entirely within a week, each worm leaving only a small stain to show that once there had been a caterpillar. Not only does the sprinkling serve to disseminate the fatal complaint. but the latter is spread also by every infected worm wherever it goes, so that half a dozen might distribute the epidemic through a whole cabbage patch and so rid it of every caterpillar within a few days. The bacteria are readily procured for propagation from the cadaver of the insects killed, which are filled with the germs, of course. A platinum wire introduced into the substance of one of the black and shrivelled bodies, and thereupon touched to some gelatine in a tube, will produce a thriving colony off-hand. The truck gar lener can easily be taught to manufacture his own bacteria solution, half a barrelful at a time, for distribution with an atomizer, and the natural spread of the disease will clear whole districts of the worms more or less permanently. Such. at all events, is the theory.

It remains to be seen what will result from similar measures that are being taken against the chinch bugs in the West, which do such enormous damage to wheat, corn, and ether the leaves where they join the staks and Prof. Snow of Kansas is trying, with the aid of a \$7,000 appropriation, to introduce among them two different bacterial diseases of a fatal nature, and surprising accounts are given of the manner in which a few inoculated insects distribute epidemics far and wide among their kind, causing destruction to myriada. Other bugs elsewhere in the United States are to be attacked in like manner with such complaints as are best calculated to destroy them, it is thought that the maindy so deadly to the cabbage worm may be equally fatal to ether obnoxious insects of different species, and at the present time experiments are being made with a view to inoculating the boilworm of the cotton with this very disease. The latter, secreting itself in the boil of the plant, is not easily reaches by and ary insecticides.

In addition to he two bacterist diseases referred to, the ruthless scientists of Kansaa are trying to inoculate the chinch bugs wholesale with a fungus o mpiaint. Insects are very liable to troubles of this sort. When you see a fly stuck on a window bane and surrounded with a sort of hais of white, cohweaby substance, the latter is a fungus by which it has been devoured. Often you will find moins afflicted in like manner. Abroad, for some years past, efferts have been made the externitiants locates, end worms and many other destructive bugs by spreading fungus diseases among them, with partial success. A creature corresponding to the June bug of this country does great damage to forests in Europe, and it is at present being attacked by soaking the fungus in water, and can be propacated lise the bacteria for spraying. Moreover, every linact infected distributes the sports of the fungus, corresponding to seeds, wherever it goes, and thus the affliction is distribute to vegetable. It is much prized in some parts of the world as a deileavy for eating.

Nature so provides that, whenever an insect destructive to vegetable life recomes overatundant, it is immediately attacked by disease fungus or bacterial, which bleaks out scentaneously. In 1850 the web worms were a numerous in Washington that all the trees in the screets and parks were stripped by them to nakelness. Immediately actuached by them to n the manner in which a few inoculated insects distribute epidemics far and wide among their kind, causing destruction to myriads. the Department of Agriculture, and the next year there were hardly anv. Two bad chinch bur years never come together. As quickly as they reach such numbers as to overset nature's balance of life, endemics wise them out whole-aie. It is the same way with all acres of other bugs. The inevitable epidemic each time reduces the awarming true to a few, which grow in numbers year after year until the season comes for another reduces to reduce them to the bottom of the scale again, and so ad infinitum. To fillustrate the rapidity with which microbes multiply, it is attact on eminent scientific authority that, if all the oceans were composed of beef is a asingle bacterium would fill them up solid with its progeny within thirty days.

FLORIDA'S UNDERGROUND WEALTH.

PLORIDA'S UNDERGROUND WEALTH. in the world. For a period covering so many initions of years that no one would ever think of trying to recken the time, these heds were being formed under the sea lev billions of generations of molinaks and other shelfish big and little, which he seadly increasing deposits, Thus, when the ocean retreated, banks of time appeared innumerable sea fowl occupied them for rosting pursoses, and their manure infiltrated the shelly substance. This manure contained in large quantities phosphoric acid, which test he place of carbonic acid in the lime and transformed it into a phosphore of that substance, as the chemister sail it.

Now, if happens that phosphoric acid is one of the sements most essential to vegetable reproduct in. because it enter so largely into the composition of plants. Seeds are more than half made of it. Acow at pasture for one summer will take away from the land fifty bounds of this material in the shape of veal and milk. Therefore the soil must be continually resulted. Although the Florida beds were only discovered two years ago, the excedition reports that a large part of the State is already transformed into a vertiable mining camp. For 290 miles through the north and northwest counts, quarring for the substance is going on mines are being ovened, and the product is being prepared for shipment. Real state and other sharks are active, and fortunes are being made and lost; but there seems to be no doubt

da's Newly Found Phosphato Bods.

of the fact that the finding of this new wealth is great thing for the flowery penins hot. It is considered the flowery penins have a covered were with the sand substance—in a layer that is as much as flify feet thick in places, covered were with the sand which forms the surface soil to the depth of from two to the flower of the flower

BAUER PLEADS IN VAIN.

His Wife Will Not Recognize Him as Her When Annie Weymann, in the presence of the Rev. C. G. F. Haas, swore that she would be a true and loyal wife Albrecht Bauer little would be to listen to her renunciation of him

Bauer and Miss Weymann have been friends for two years. He lives with his mother at 232 East Tenth street. She lives with her mother and her brother, Dr. G. A. Weymann, at 400 East Fifty-seventh street. He visited her on Wednesday, July 22, and they went for a walk. They went to the Rev. Mr. Haas's house at 64 Seventh street and were married. Then they Weymann was not pleased to learn of the leave the house and invited her daughter to remain and talk the matter over. When Bauer called later in the day he was told that his wife had no desire to see him. Believing that she was unjustly restrained Bauer instructed Lawyer A. P. Wagener to begin habeas corpus proceedings. A writ was obtained from Justice Barrett, and all the parties were in the bupreme Court yesterday. In his petition for the writ Bauer declared that Mrs. Weymann had daughter, that he was too poor to maintain a wife, and that she had promised her daughter's hand to a richer and more eligible suitor.

when Bauer saw his wife with her mother and brother approaching he started toward them. The young woman retreated behind her mother, and Lawyer Wagener restrained his client while he went to investigate. Without any promiting Mrs. Bauer said that she did not know why she had married, bus had not intended to do so and would never live with Bauer. Nothing could persuade her to look upon him as her husband, and under no circumstances would she leave her methers protection. The lawyer reported to Bauer, and told him that all he could do was to trust to time. There was no law that endid compel a wife to live with her husband. Then he explained the situation to distince Barrett and asked to be allowed to with iraw the writ. Permission being granted, Bauer, who was very much exclied, insisted that he ask the Court to make the young woman explain her reasons. Justice Barrett said that he had neither authority nor inclination to put any such suestions. The decision unperved Bauer completely. His head drecord forward and he pressed his handkerchief to his eyes.

It wile took no notice of his sorrow. She sat between her mother and brother and looked bored. When Bauer turned around and held out his hant, saying: "Won't you asy good-by?" she folded her arms and looked coldiy at him, as if he were a stranger. Then he reaged for "just one word of iarewell." She trembled and turned pale but said that she would not take his hand. Then she rose quickly and stood behind her mother's chair.

Hauer turned away and Mrs. Weymann and her daughter jeft the court. Bauer refused to be pacified. He declared that any one could see that his bride had not so teated him of her own free will, but because she was completely under her mother's influence.

Court Officer Rush escorted the young man to the corridor, where he talked about his troubes to all who would listen until his mother persuaded him to leave. He is only 25 years old, and appears younger. His wife is leave to the story of the partition of her seem and a she suggested their petit When Bauer saw his wife with her mother

Hamilton's Pal Makes No Defeace.

Samuel Wilson, who was arrested on Thursday night on suspicion of being a pal of Ham-ilton, the Sandy Hook steamboat thief. liton, the Sandy Hook steamboat thief, pleaded guilty in the Tombs Police Court yesterday and was held in \$1,000 bail for trial. On July 18 Horace & Stokes, a medical student of 182 Fifth avenue, boarded the Sandy Hook, and shortly after missed his bag and mackintosh. They were valued at \$150, He appeared in curt yesterday and identified his property. Wilson told Mr. Stokes where he might find more of his belongings.

BILTMORE. What to Being Done on the Vanderbilt

ASSEVILLE, July 24.—Ever since the close of the war of the rebellion the tendency has been steadily toward the subdivision of the large landed estates, which had been consolidated as a natural result of the system of slave labor. Cotton culture eats up land. It is the most soil exhausting of agricultural staples. surpassing even tobacco in this respect. Later the tendency toward subdivision has been materially assisted and accelerated by the transformation of certain sections from agricultural to mining and manufacturing centres. This has been especially true of certain sections of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. East Tennessee might also be included in this tendency. The ten-dency from agricultural employments in these States has been phenomenal. The old inhabi-

tant, who has been unable to grasp the significance of it, or to profit by it of his own fore-

sight looks on in amazement, and shakes his

head delefully when asked what the outcome

of it all will be. The old co ditions and meth-

ods are dear to him, even when they come and go like stereopticon flash-light pictures. Asheville is as near being a paradise as can be found upon our continent, rich beyond com-pare in natural scenery. It is literally a city in the hills, more so by far than Cincinnati. An enthusiastic writer has, not inappropriately, styled it "the land of the sky." The poetry of this denomination is by no means exaggerin on all sides by the sky, and clouds nestle upon a hundred mountain peaks, giving to the scene a sublime appearance. The sun may be flooding with inexpressible glory a mountain

to the north while a heavy shower may wrap in mist one to the south. Asheville is one of the magic cities of the South. It has sprung full grown into existence. A few years ago it was as dead a spot as one could wish to come upon, accessible only by stage coaches. Now the Richmond and Danville Railroad has opened it to the outside world, and two or three branch roads are projected or partially constructed. It has 11,000 inhabitants, a bonded debt of quite \$1,000,000. with a tax rate of \$2.15 for State, county, and city on \$100. The craze for bonding the city appears to have the right of way. The people argue that they must have ample water supply, paving, railroad facilities, and the like, and that the only way to have them is to rush into that the only way to have them is to rush into debt and trust to the future development of the municipality to meet the debt. As half a dozen millionaires have bitched their tents upon the mountain sides and direct the affairs of the place in the or another way, perhaps the extraordinary pace being maintained is one that will give stronger life in-tead of kill it, as is the usual fate or boom towns.

The Asheville mind is expa sive. It scorns to deal in town lots, and comprehends only access are idence sites. "A new years ago I could buy this place for \$50 an acre, now it cannot be touched at \$1.00 an acre," is a common expression forced upon the stranger. Most of the restience plots have ample acres, leautifully laid out about them. After a while the acres will dwindle to a lot and the cost of the latter will be greater than the former now is.

Hefore George Vanderbilt was heard of here.

the latter will be greater than the former how is.

Before George Vanderbilt was heard of here. Col. Pearson was the idol of the townsfolk. He owned more town and country acres than anybody else, and in the improvement of his properly he spent money with a princely hand. As he ille owes a great dear of its riendid success to the foresight, liberality, and enterprise of Col. Pearson.

A lew years and real estate values went up with a rush when it was known that a vanderbilt was seeking to control a large block of protesty in the vicinity of Ashevile. Everybody pricked up his core and added a few hundred dollars to the arts on his holding. Formate were those who owned property in the tract upon which the Vanderbilt had set his covertous eyes. Tracts which you don't be sold for more t an \$5 to \$100 per acre were rushed up to \$5,000 and \$5,000 an acre. Many colored become disposed of small tracts for \$1.00 to \$5,000. A few of the holders returned to dispose of their property, and are now included in the Vanderbilt system without being of it, and will some day sell out at a handsome profit. of it, and will some day sell out at a handsome profit.

The Vanderbilt estate comprises from 8,000
to 10,000 acres. Nolody seemed willing to give
me the exact figures. A lecurely crive over
the property, cut in twain by the French
froad liver, which flows close by the projected palace on the southeast, fills one with
amazement and delight. There are hills,
mountains, valleys, lateaux, rivers, and gusning springs without number, and winding
paths and roadways run in all directions.

Extensive brick works, sewer-pipe works,

amazement and delight. There are hills, mountains, valiers, balteau, rivers, and gusning springs without number, and winding paths and roadways run in all directions.

Extensive brick works, sewer-pipe works, nur err, a splendid dairy, and truck farming are all in full operation. The Biltmore dairy furnishes Asheville with a large part of its milk. All of the stock is of the blooded kind. Just now a large force of workmen is employed in the construction of the Vanderbilt residence. It will be located about five miles from the Biltmore station on the Richmond and Danville Railicod. A railired connects with the latter, and runs up to the residence. Two New York Central and isudson River Railiroad locations with the latter, and runs up to the residence. Two New York Central and isudson River Railiroad locations with the latter, and runs up to the residence. Two New York Central and isudson River Railiroad locations and the sounds with the construction of the building up to the site. So steep is the ascent from the station to the massion that when I entered the grounds two locomotives were puffing and snorting up it with three fist cars, loaded with indiana limestone cut into huge blocks. All the common stone required is found upon the grounds, while all the brick is manufactured, the soil being adapted to the manufacture of a splendid grade of brick.

Only the foundation of the building is now being laid, and this is of the most massive and substantial character. The structure will be an oblong one, 150 by 500 feet. The rear of it will be a precipious stone wall, overloking the French Broad River and a projected artificial lake. The scenery beyond for many miles is of the most imposing and picturesque character. The front of the building will have alk acres of level land, which will be studded with gravel walks. Rower beds water fountains, and the like. Beyond this as a projected artifical lake. The scenery beyond for many miles is of the most imposing and picturesque character. The front of the building will have

is probable that the place will go down to pos-terity by that name.

Millionaires are not a scarce article here-abouts, but vanderbilt overshadows them all, When his private car brings up the rear of a Richmond and hanville train everybody along the route from Wasbington knows it and gets on his tiptoes to secure a heaty glimpse of the great man, but few ever get one. When the car reaches Asheville the people act as if a member of some royal lamily had got among them.

Bitmore is one of the finest and largest and most valuable properties in America, and when its rivers and lakes and immense lorests are stocked with fish and game, and its palaces are all constructed, it will be indeed a property that a prince might well ovet and rejoice in possessing.

T. THOMAS FORTUNE.

Southern New England Waters Swarming with Crabs.

New London, July 25 .- For the first time in two years crabs fairly swarm in all the south-ern New England waters this season, and it is the fashionable sport among young men and women to go crabbing. The crabs are very small though. A day or two ago a meditative old fisherman explained why it was there were

old fisherman explained why it was there were no crais in the past two years. The great bilizzard killed em." said he, "and they've just got a new start this season, and coming on thicker than ever. There is no doubt the bilizzard did 'em up, but just why I don't know. Last year and the year before there weren't any crabs."

This year cabs are almost innumerable in the Thames river, and it is easy enough for a large party to get 1,000 or 2,000 of them in a day's fishing. They are equally plentiful in eastern waters, too, and a report from Newport the other day said they "swarmed in Narragansett Bay." Scores of pleasure parties go crab fishing daily in Connecticut waters.

The Ulty Lost \$120,000.

The affairs of the Marine Bank have been wound up under a recent order of Judge Beach to the receiver. Yesterday the city received \$150.433.13 the final dividend, which makes a recovery of 80 per cent. of the \$600.000 of city money on deposit when the crash came.

BETWEEN UNION SQUARE AND FIFTH AV., OFFER 8,000 YARDS MORE OF FIGURED.

INDIA SILKS

GROUNDS WITH COLORED FIGURES.

GENERAL OF THE CAPUCHINS. Father Bernard d'Andermott Bound Hither

on the Gallia. Since 1857 the Capuchin Order has been esablished in this country. Rome is the residence of the Superior-General, and that official has never visited the United States. Father Bernard d'Andermott, the present Superior-General, is expected to arrive in this city tomorrow. He and his secretary are passengers on the Gallia of the Cunard line. A delegation of Capuchin friars, headed by the Very Rev. Antonius Rottensteiner, the American provincial of the order, will meet them at the steamer's pier.



The Superior-General will remain in this country several months. He will visit every the chap er of the order to be held in Detroit in September. It is expected that several important changes will be made by him. He will decide what Fathers are to have charge of the new Capuchin monastery at Yonkers.

Father Bernard was born in Switzerland in 1837. He joined the Capuchin order in 1855, and was ordained in 1860. He did missionary work in Switzerland, an occupiedd many important positions before he was elected. Superior-tie eral of the orderon May 9.1884. For the last two years he has been visiting apachin monasteries in all parts of the world. He sheet a year in Africa, and was several months in the Orient. He had completed the visitation of the French and linglish houses when he sailed on the Gallia for this country.

Members of the Capuchin order here say that Father Bernard is a great admirer of this country, and that he has often said a visit here would give him much pleasure. The capuchine have a large number of monastries in the United States. They have charge of three churches in this city. The pries who organized the order in this country in 1857. Father Boxwenture Frey, is paster of the Church of St. John the Bardst in West Thirtieth street. During his stay in this city the Burelior-General will be Father Bonaventure's guest. portant changes will be made by him. He will

OUR TWELVE-INCH GUN.

Trying its Carriage with a 250-pound

The big twelve-inch steel gun, the first one built in this country, which was illustrated and described in THE SUN several weeks ago. was fired for the first time at Saudy Hook on Friday. Only one charge was fired, and that was a very small one. The object was to try the carriage on which the gun rests.

The test of the gun itself will take about all summer. The gun will probably be fired hundreds of times before it will be pronounced to be all right. It is quite likely that Secretary Tracy will visit the proving station at Sandy Hook at an early date to see the big gun filed. The gun's ordinary service charge consists of 440 pounds of p. wder. At Friday's test only of 440 pounds of p, wder. At Friday's iest only 250 pounds of powder were used. As the test proceeds the charge will be gradually increased. After the gun was fired on Friday an examination showed a strain of 20,000 gounds to the source inch. (the an initial velocity of 1,478 feet. The test further showed that with a full charge of powder and a projectile of 1,000 pounds, a inuzzle energy of 26,000 foot tons can be generated and an initial velocity of 1,944 feet per second and a range of twelst. of 1.940 feet per second and a range of twelve mics can be reached.

HIS CONSCIENCE ACHED.

Perhaps This Taxpayer will Now Sleep

An express envelope with a heavy deck load of senling wax and a \$100 bill in the hold, sailed into the Comptroller's office yesterday from supreme, with remorse for a prime minister, The senter wrote: The senier wrote:
"Enclosed clease find \$100, out of which
apply \$95.00 to personal tax account for 1850,
and the balance \$11.50 give to charity. The
tax I am in doubt if due the city or not, but as I represented some personal property at per-baps of less value toan I should. I pay the amount to ease my mind."

Plans for the West Side Tunnel. The engineers of the Rapid Transit Board have about completed the plans for the west side route, and may present them to the Board at the meeting on Tuesday afternoon. This will be the second set of plans presented. The first was rejected by the Commissioners. the Commissioners approve these they will be sent at once to the Board of Aldermen for its sent at once to the Board of Aldermen for its approval and then to the Mayor. The plans are not worked out in detail. They will only tell in a general way what is to be done, and whether the underground road will be run through a double deck unnel or four tracks on a level. It was sail yesterday that the engineers had decided on a double deck runnel under Broadway. The engineers will begin work on the east side plans as soon as the west side is out of the way.

Mayor Grant's linguistic accomplishments faclude the ability to make a speech in German. A delegation came to the City Hall yesterday to lavite him nearly a year in advance to preside at the great schutzerfest that will assemble the German markemen and those of German descent from all over the world here in 1892. The Mayor accepted the invitation with pleasure. The committee consisted of Sanator George F. Roesch. Adderman Flegenheimer. Adolph Ludwig, Charles Janicke. Morris Gersten, Frederick Ettling, August Schwab, and Frederick Klamberg.

Of For Novia Scotia.

Capt. Fred. T. Adams of the Stock Exchange started up the Sound yesterday morning in his yacht, the Espirito, bound for Nova Scotia The craft carried as supercargo Treasurer A.
H. Colet of the Missour. Facilic Raitroad. John
G. Moore, Ernest Gros-beck, and Maturin Bailou. The cruise will be made close to the
coast, and the yacht will make port frequentity. It is expected that the cruise will occupy a
month. 100 Bellevue Ave,



Great Reduction Sale

LADIES' SHIRT

WAISTS.

These walsts are made of IMPORTED SATEEN, IMPORTED BUCK, PER-CALEN, I.A WNS, ac, and include every desirable pattern in POLKA DOTS, FIGURES

MULLS, AND BATISTES, FIGURED, STRIPED, AND DOTTED, WELL MADE WORTH \$7 EACH, ALL AT

Sixth Ave., 22d and 23d Sts.

SHE KEPT HER HOLD ON THE MONEY. Grocer Tompkins's Plucky Young Cashier Has a Struggle with a Highwayman,

Miss Katie Christiansen, a good-looking. blue-eyed girl of seventeen, is employed as cashier by M. F. Tompkins, wholesale grocer at 53 Gansevoort street. Every Saturday morning it is Miss Christiansen's business to carry her employer's money in a leather satchel to the Gansevoort National Bank at Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock she had reached the corner of Thirtcenth street and Ninth avenue, on her usual errand, when she was knocked down by a person behind her. She held the satchel in her right hand, and there was \$630 in it. Her assaliant grabbed the satchel, but the girl held to her treasure so firmly that the man began to beat her over the he d. She cried for help, but still clung to her employers bag of m ney.

David T. Brokaw, a mikman of 2 Jane street, who was driving along the avenue, heard her cries and sprang from his seat. In a minute he was on top of the man, whose name is given as J. Murphy. The later freed himself and struck Brokaw is a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club tur-of-war team, and he finally downed his man, who was held by some clizens until Follocuman Moeney arrived. He took Murphy is to custedy, and the bystands e cared for Miss Christiansen, who was not much the worse for the struggle.

Murphy was taken before Justice Kelly in the Jeffers of Market P. Hee Court an hour later, charked with attempted highway robbery and assault. He had no coat, and he had the appearance of a vagabond. He said he lived at 52 South Fifth avenue. Grocer Tompkins was there with his pucky ca-hier. She told her story to the Court with dramatic effect Justice Kelly praised her, as well as young Brokaw, who had saved her and the grocer's money. Murphy was held in \$2,500 to answer. the satchel, but the girl held to her treasure

EIGHTEEN YEARS OF LITIGATION.

The City May Yet Have to Pay for Damage Done in Grading Eighth Avenue. In 1857 Mrs. Christina E. Smith bought properry on Eighth avenue, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, the highest point she built a house there in conformity with the city began to grade the avenue. Frequent changes in the grade were made, and for eleven years-from 1563 to 1874-the avenue was impassible. Access to Mrs. Smith's house from Eighth avenue was obstructed. Ordinarily property owners have no claim for damages by reason of a change of grade. As the changes in the grade of Eighth avenue had been so frequent and continuous the Legisla-ture, in 1872, dec ded to allow damages to ownbeen so frequent and continuous the Legislature, in 1872, decided to allow damages to owners of property on that avoing.

Mrs. Fmith presented in 1873 a claim to the assessors of \$114.0 0 for damages. She died a vent after, and her grandson, Frederick 8. Heiser, became executor of her estate. In 1876 the assessors awarded damages to the amount of \$5.00, and as-e-sed the property \$5.35.87 for benefits. An unsuccessful effort was made to have the assessors reverse their decision. A long legal contest took place which ended in the Court of Appears ordering the assessors to make a new assessment. Since June 18 the Board of Assessors, which is composed of Edward Oilen. Patrick M. Haverty. Charles F. Werdt, and Edward Cabill, have been hearing festimony. The hearings will be continued for several weeks.

Forty-eight ordinances have been passed by the Common Council and the Park Commissioners affecting the property.

Prisoners Go A-Crabbing. Hard-shell crabs are more plentiful than eels in the Hackensack River at present, and scores stand at the ends of the bridges every day, and catch as many as they can carry home. One catch as many as they can carry home. One man recently took 243 in a few hours at the Eric Railroad bridge.

The prisoners in the Hackensack jail were allowed to have a day's crabbing last week. It was not ne essary to take them far from their cells, for one wall of the prison ground is washed by the river. They satover the muddy water, and, using the fishing apparatus with which their keepers had supplied them, caught an immense supply of crabs. The o dinary prison fare was at a discount that night at supper, and the convicts who were not surfeited with crab meat had more of it for breakfast the next day.

Caught sa 85-pound Tarpon Nonwich, July 25 .- Ebenezer Story of this

city got a prize while fishing in Mumford's Cove, just outside of New London harbor, one day this week. He hooked an 85-p und tar-pon, and after a long struggle landed it. It was a triffe over four feet long. Tarpons are very rare in northern waters.

Have you tried a Peychaud

All first class places keep Peychaud Bitters

Soomingdales

BANKRUPT SALE EHRICH BROS. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, &C

NOTE.—The litigation concerning the stock of Kreuder, Kline & Kreuder, late of Broadway and 9th st., was not brought to a close until this past week. On Wednesday, July 22, their entire splendid stock of Muslin Underwear and kindred goods was turned over to us by Sheriff Gorman, and, beginning to-morrow, we propose to turn it over to our customers on a most unusual scale.

at 29c.

CHEMISE, besom of tucks and embroidery, 89e. Four Lots CHEMISE, Square neek of wide embroidery. 2004. DRAWERS, embroidered ruffe and tucks. SSe. SKIRTS, with tucked cambric raffe, 20c.

SKIRTS, with embreidered ruffe, 890. Six Lots CHEMISE, embroidered bosom, #90. GOWNS, bosom of tucks and embroidery, 894 at 39c.

GOWNS, tucked yoke (two styles), 89c. CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with Platte Val. lace, 89c. MUSLIN DRAWERS, with fine embroidery (two styles), 89a. Fine CAMBRIC CHEMISE, trimmed with fine embroidery, 4De.

Fine MUSLIN CHEMISE, bosom of tucks and embroidery, one half deast styles, 4Dc. Seven CAMBRIC DRAWERS, trimmed with Platte Val. lace and insertion. 4Dc. Lots Fine MUSLIN DRAWERS, with fine embroidered ruffle and insertion (tree styles), 40c. GOWNS, yoke of tucks and feather stitching. 49e. at 49c.

CAMBRIC GOWNS, bosom of lace and tucking, 49c. Fine MUSLIN GOWNS, yoke of solid tucking: skirts with embroidered ruffle (three styles), 49c.

There will also be Special Lots of very fine Undergarments. and, as will readily be seen by the splendid samples in the window. they are without exception the best values that have been offered at ANY time by ANY establishment.

Bloomingdale Bros., Cor. 59th St.

WATERMELON REVIVALS.

mual Recurrence in the Far South. GREEN COVE SPRINGS, Fla., July 23.-This town is in the midst of one of the most successful watermelon revivats ever known in the South. The unusual fervor of the excitement is said to be the result of the exceptionally fine melon crop, whi h, in quality and quan-

tity, surpasses anything seen here in recent years. The revival began some three weeks ago, as soon as the quality of the lus-cious yield had been proved by easing, and it is now at its height. As a consequence household operations are at a complete standstill. and business of every kind is reriously interfered with. The watermelon revival is a citre-religious event of annual recurrence in the melon growing regions of the far South. It iays hold of the colored people only, and gets its strongest grip

colored people only, and gets its stronges; grip on the sisters, but in a temporal way it affects the white residents hardly less powerfully. Throughout the melon assess the colored sis-ters and a majority of the brothren entirely give themselves unto the exquisite peasure of the melon and the not less religious; aim of religious conviction, that proceeds the cestacy of the meion and the not be stellgious; ain of religious convict on that precess the cestacy of conversion, which in turn leads quickly to exattation and a comatose condition. This latter condition is, next to beaven, the end s ught for but because of the duration of these trances or sub ugation to "the power," as it is called here, many of the sisters are in the present instance failing to assimilate all of their share of this season's melon crop. Thus Mrs. Kirkpatrick's cook lay its a trance for several days, and unither cooked nor ate, and this was when the meions were not their very best. Mrs. Buddinston's colo ed maid was brought home in a dray at 2 o'clock in the meions and deposited on the kitchen floor, where she lay rigid and with "eyes of," as this manifestation is termed, until at the end of three days Mrs. Buddington had her carted back to the church in which she got the power." Mrs. Butler's cook got religion and rigidity early in the revival and the task of finding a substitute being manifestly hopeless, the family at ones made arrangement to take their meals with a family in the same street who are not depondent on colored servants.

The industry that is doing nearly all the olived servants.

The industry that is doing nearly all the fourishing nthe cresent crisis is that of the few worldly minded negroes who own a mule and cart. Business is brisk for these just now from the bour when the full moon snows above from the hour when the full moon shows above the further cypiess-hordered shore of the St. Johns until the yellow disk fuses in the golden sky of a midsummer morning. All of the colored churches are open twenty-four hours a day in the daytime for such as attain satisfy of melons cally and are prepared for the religious influenceshough before lightful; throughout the night for all who come. Many who come to scoff remain to be carted away, and those who have religion get it again and likewise have need of the mule cart. So this teaming of precious and rigid human freight begins early in the evening, and goes on until the bull-bats cease their pursuit of noctural bugs. bugs.
The white re-idents are so seriously affected by the melon revisal, in consequence of the impossibility of getting any service done by the colored sisters, that some of them do not hesitate to stook impactantly of the whole business and to deciare that those who get the

business and to declare that those who get the most religion also codar the most melons from the white man's patch; and now and then a sister who has seen many meion servicels and is thus presared to take a conservative view of the situation recites: "Weil I 'spects that's co." All of the white residents are looking forward somewhat impatiently to the closing of the meion season and the synchronous commentation of the religious work; not because they mind the loss of a few meions, but because they greatly need the services of these who at all times, bareing this period of annual occurrence, are faithful and valued servants.

"It is curious." says Col. Clawtrap, "how easily the children are amused. We have at our suburban home a small vegetable garden. In which we raise all the vegetables that we need during the season. This garden is a source of areat delight to us. It is wonderful what a difference there is between fresh vegewhat a difference there is between fresh vege-tables and those that have been carted about for two or three days. Take, for example, the cucumber, righe it is scarcely worth eating; but picked in the early morning, and eaten when it is cool and crisp, the cucumber is a sort of vegetable champanne.

At the family table I have given full and

I found at my plate a white dish containing one radish.

"We thought papa," said Maud, 'that you would like to eat something that came out of our garden."

"Sol would,' Isaid, and as I tasted the radish I added: 'How easy it is to tell a vegetable that is really fresh. You can fairly small the odor of the earth about it.

"This set Maud and Clarence wild. They pranced about like young indians and lauched until they couldn't laugh any more. Then Maud gasped out:

"Why, papa," mamma bought that of a vegetable man a week ago, and it's been in the Mand gasped out:

"Why, pape" mamma tought that of a vegetale man a week ago, and it's been in the refrigeratorever since!

"Then the children exploded again, and even Mrs. Clawtrap smiled."

A SLUR ON THE COOK'S SKILL.

The Cook Furnished the Blood, Patrolman Schevlin of the West Twentieth

treet station was summoned to the dock at the foot of West Twenty-second street at noon yesterday to stop a fight. When he arrived he found James Brennan, cook of the steamboat Gen. Flocum, lying on the deck of the boat with an ugiy gash over his right eye and another on his chin, and over him stood Emmanuel C. Jarobson of 32 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, a deck hand.

The trouble between the men arose from some r marks made by Jacobson on Frday morning to Brennau, crit ising the latter's m thed of cooking fish Jacobson declaring that the fish were unfit to eat. They agreed to fight it out when the boat reached the dock at right, and as Jacobson was about to leave the boat Brennau attarket him. The cook says his injuries were made by an Iron ring in the bands of Jacobson, sho denies having used any weapon but his bare fists.

Brennau was taken in an ambulance to the New York Hospital, and date son was locked up. William McCutcheon and George Carlin, who say the fight, promised to appear in court, but did not turn up at Jefferson Market when the case was called. Jacobson was held to await the result of Brennau's injuries. Brenuau's condition is not serious. other on his chin, and over him stood Em-

CARRARO CHARGES ASSAULT, TOO.

The Allen's Doctor has Ordered Him Out of Town and His Case is Postponed When the case of The Allen against John Carraro, who as aulted Allen on July 10 in a saloon on South Fifth avenue, was called in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Allen stepped up before Justice Kelly and was followed by Carraro. The two stood side was followed by Carraro. The two stood side by side for the first time since the night of the fight. Allen hore an usity scarce on his nose, Carraro's bandanes had been removed and several big cuts on his head were visible. He cast his eves angrily at Allen, but The looked straint at the Justice. Mrs. Carraro, with a babi in her arms, stood mear her husband. Allen's lawver a ked for a postcomement, Ho said. "Mr. Allen's not well and is riered out of town by his physicians." Carraro's councel said he would not oppose a postponement, as Carraro wanted to make a counter charge against Allen, and he wished to get evidence in the case.

dence in the case.

Justice Kelly set the examination for next
Priday, and Carraro made a charge against
Allen for assault before going back to his cell. Herman Ellitz, who works in a wall paper manufactoryand lives at 245 East Forty-seventh street, was held in \$300 for trial yesterday in the Yorkville Court for failing to support his wife and family. He is married to his second wife, and they have a beby six months old. The wife says Herman has shown as unaccountable ascrsion to the baby and will not even look at it. When the baby feil ill a week ago he refused to give her money to buy medicine, and scoided her when he learned that she had called in a doctor and bought medicine on credit. "I won't give you a cent," he said, "I'll never say a doctor for that child," Herman was arrested for abandonment a year ago, an I was ordered to pay his wife \$3 a week. The baby was still sick when Agent King of Mr. Gerry's society went to the house and are rested Ellitz. the Yorkville Court for failing to support his

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